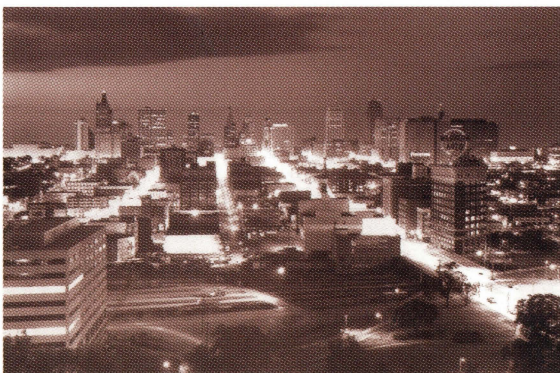
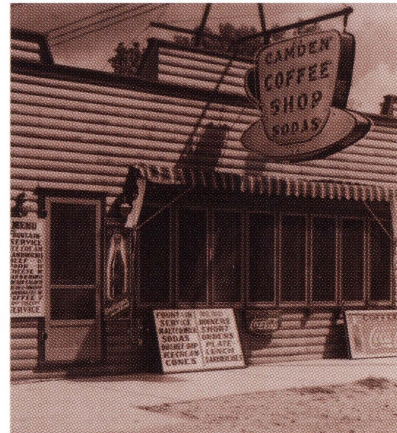
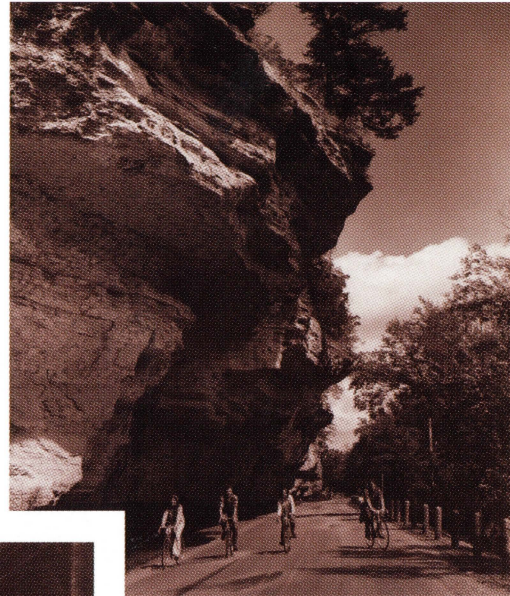


Missouri 1900-2000 A Century of Change

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Missouri 1900-2000

A Century of Change

Office of the Secretary of State

Matt Blunt, Secretary of State

Missouri State Library

Missouri Census Data Center

Summer 2001

About the Missouri Census Data Center



The Missouri State Library in the Office of the Secretary of State has been the lead agency for the State Data Center Program since the program was initiated by the Census Bureau in the late 1970s. The program operates under a memorandum of understanding between the Office of the Secretary of State and the Census Bureau. The purpose of this partnership is to provide training opportunities, consultation services, and access to census information in a variety of formats to Missouri residents (see website at <http://mcdc.missouri.edu>).

As the lead agency for the program, the State Library works in conjunction with a group of coordinating members—comprised of the Missouri Office of Administration's Division of Budget and Planning and four centers in the University of Missouri System: the Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis, the Geographic Resources Center, the Small Business Research Center, and the Center for Economic Information—and a statewide network of affiliates, including libraries, regional planning commissions, small business development centers, and state agencies.

State Librarian: Sara Parker

Editor: Madeline Matson

Coordinator: Debbie Pitts

Designer: Desert Digital Graphics

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Table of Contents

Articles

Introduction: "The outlook on the threshold of the new year is extremely bright"	2
Then and now	3
A century of population change in Missouri <i>by Ryan Burson</i>	4
Changing work patterns in the state <i>by Thomas J. Kruckemeyer</i>	9
Changes in the rhythm of life: 20th century migration in Missouri <i>by Rex Campbell</i>	12
Tradition of immigration strong on the brink of a new century <i>by Roseann Bentley</i>	14
Industry in Missouri	15
Missouri agriculture: 1900 – 2000 <i>by Marlowe Schlegel</i>	16
100 years ago the U.S. Census reflected simpler times	18
A century of public education in Missouri	20
Where and how we lived	21
Changes in marital status, fertility, and life expectancy	21

Charts

22

Population changes in the 20th century

Missouri population growth during the century

Missouri population and legislative apportionment in the 20th century

Growth in miles of state roads

Missouri's most-populated cities	23
Census information helps explain the past	24
Voting patterns during the 20th century	24

References

25

“The outlook on the threshold of the new year is extremely bright.”

New York Times editorial January 1, 1899

When the 20th century opened, few could imagine the changes that would occur over the next 100 years. Terms like Y2K, webmaster, DVD, and couch potato held no meaning in 1900; terms like streetcar, Gibson girl, reaper, and Pianola did.

It is evident from written records that the men and women who stood on the brink of the 20th century felt both excited and unsure about the rapid changes in their world. How would they deal with the aftermath of the Industrial Revolution? Would they become lost as individuals in a world increasingly dominated by new modes of transportation, communication, and other technologies? Life would change, but would it become better?

Nineteenth-century journalist Josiah Gilbert Holland expressed the thoughts of many at the dawn of the 20th century when he wrote, “Progress cannot be reckoned in railroads and steamboats, or counted in money, or decided in any way by the census tables. Are we producing better children and better men and women? This is the question which decides everything.”

Today, Americans grapple with these same questions as they contemplate their speeded-up lives in the new electronic age.

Missouri 1900-2000: A Century of Change offers a demographic picture of the state during the last century. Prosperity and depression, immigration, the movement to cities to work in war industries, the growth of suburban areas, advances in agriculture, and triumphs in medicine are all stories tucked away in the statistics.

Just as changes in Missouri between 1900 and 2000 often reflected national trends, current demographic information points the way for the future of the state and the nation. With the release of Census 2000, new data are now available to guide decision making at the beginning of the 21st century.

Then *and* now



The century begins with...

Nickelodeons

Ward bosses

Ragtime

Mules

Yellow journalism

Stickball

Gramophones

Mark Twain

Wood-burning cookstoves

House calls

Ticker tape

Horseless carriages

Barnyards

Outhouses

Flying machines

Front-porch visits

Iron horses

Corner stores

One-room schools

Dime stores

Tuberculosis

Main Street

Reality

Local trade

William McKinley

The century ends with...

IMAX theaters

Political action committees

Hip hop

Tractors

Infotainment

Playstation

CD players

Stephen King

Microwave ovens

Health maintenance organizations (HMOs)

Online trading

Sport utility vehicles (SUVs)

Corporate farms

Automatic-flush toilets

Space shuttles

Online chat rooms

18-wheelers

Hypermarts

Distance learning

Dollar stores

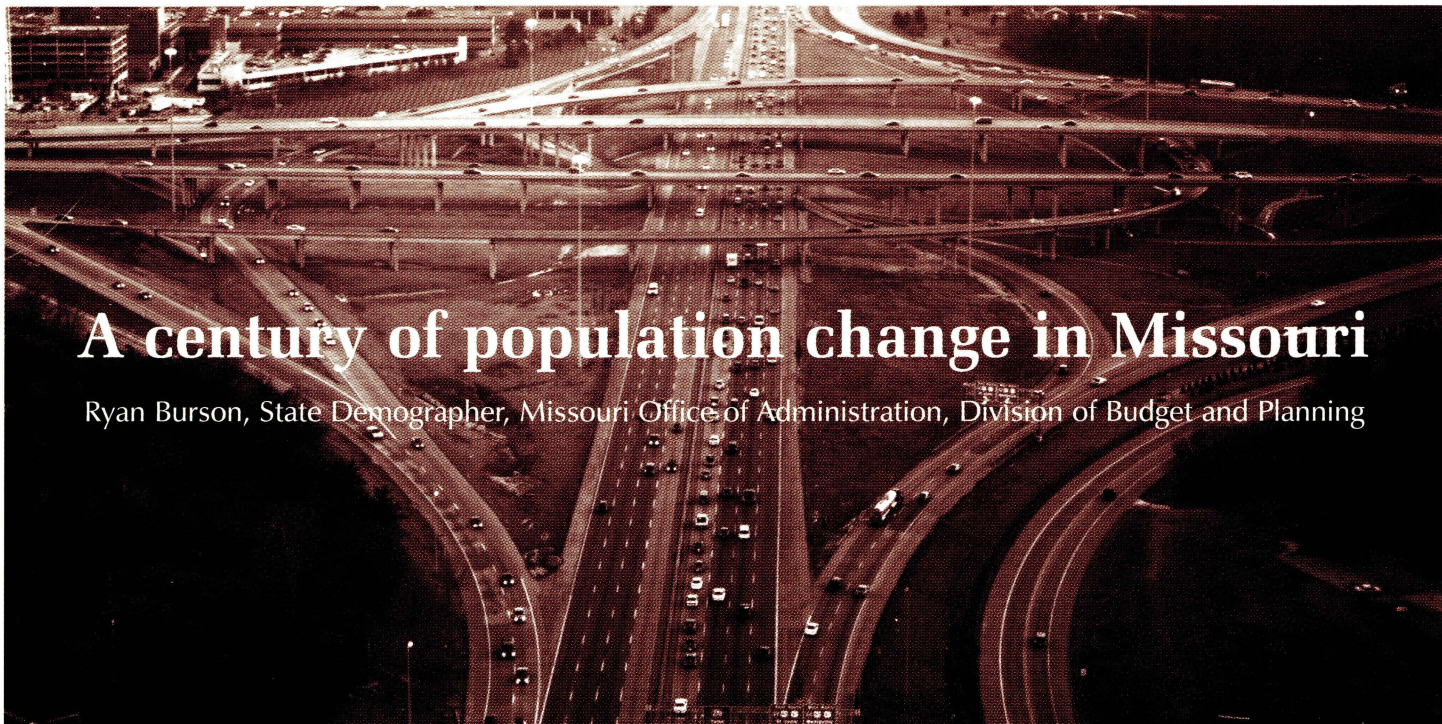
AIDS

Strip malls

Virtual reality

Global trade

Bill Clinton



A century of population change in Missouri

Ryan Burson, State Demographer, Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning

The beginning of the 21st century is a good time for a demographer to look back and see how Missouri's population has changed over the last 100 years.

Population change in Missouri has fluctuated considerably from region to region and from decade to decade. Moreover, its causes have changed over time. State population shifts reflect shifts in the state economy, as our society changed from rural-agrarian, to urban-industrial, to one that depends heavily on a suburban service economy.

The state's population has increased by 2.5 million persons since 1900, yet the current rate of population growth—0.93% a year in the 1990s—is little more than half the rate of growth a century ago. But Missouri gained more population in the 1990s than it did in the 1890s, and its growth in the 1990s was more vigorous than in any other decade this century.

Mostly natural growth—births and deaths

Fertility has been a fundamental agent of demographic change in Missouri. The total fertility rate—a measure of the average number of births women would have if a set of age-specific birth rates for a given year were applied throughout their reproductive years—dropped steadily in the early 20th century and through the years of the Great Depression, reaching a low point of 1.99 children per woman in 1935. The trend reversed after World War II during the baby boom, which

was to last from 1946 to 1964. At its peak in 1960, the total fertility rate rose to an average of 3.63 children per woman—the highest rate this century. The fertility rate reversed again during the baby bust, which lasted from 1965 to the late 1970s. At its low point in 1976, just 16 years after the baby boom peak, the total fertility rate dropped to an average 1.75 children per woman—the lowest rate this century. Another minor reversal, a baby boomlet, began in the late 1970s. By 1990, the total fertility rate edged up to 2.00, and stayed near this level throughout the 1990s.

One of the most dramatic demographic trends of the 20th century has been the increase in life expectancy. Mortality declined because of continued improvements in maternal health care, general health habits, and treatment of heart disease. Life expectancy at birth rose from just over 50 years at the beginning of the century, to 68 years in 1950, to 76 years today.

The effect of these fertility and mortality trends can be seen in the impact natural change has had on total population change. Natural change, the difference between the number of births and deaths, is remarkably similar in the last three decades to what it was during the first four decades of this century. Average annual natural change numbered about 24,000 in both periods. In contrast, natural growth was 38,000 persons a year

during the baby-boom bulge of the middle three decades of the century.

Migration

The typical image of American population expansion is one of massive net in-migration of settlers from the East and from overseas. Although Missouri did attract its share of immigrants, the influx slowed after 1910. There were consistent gains of African-American migrants and others heading northward for jobs in urban areas. But due to substantial shifts of population to the West and more recently to the South, Missouri experienced either net out-migration or only minor net in-migration in the decades leading up to the 1990 Census. Net migration, the difference between the number of people migrating into the state and the number migrating out of it, ranged from a gain of 12,000 in the 1930s to a loss of 145,000 in the 1940s.

Migration gains in the 1990s were greater than in any other decade this century, even surpassing natural growth. Net in-migration in the 1990s was 261,000, while natural growth was 217,000. Factoring in results just released from Census 2000, the century's demographic equation for Missouri is:

	1900 Population	3,106,665
plus	1900-2000 Births	7,579,104
minus	1900-2000 Deaths	4,732,830
plus	1900-2000 Net Migration	-357,728
	2000 Population	5,595,211

Farms, towns, and cities

In 1900, virtually half of Missouri's population lived on the state's 284,886 farms. By 1950, less than a quarter of our population lived on 230,000 farms. **Today, less than 5% of our population live on 100,000 farms.** When tractors and other modern methods replaced animal and human labor, farms grew larger, farmers became fewer, and towns became smaller. Rail, trucks, and highways aided industrialization and consolidation.

Consider Missouri's largest cities in 1900, and the counties in which they were located. St. Louis City (a city not within a county, whose borders have been frozen since 1875, is treated as a county), Kansas City (Jackson), St. Joseph (Buchanan), Joplin (Jasper), and Springfield (Greene) were at the top of the list, but so were the northern communities of Hannibal (Marion), Moberly (Randolph), Chillicothe (Livingston), Brookfield (Linn), Trenton (Grundy), Louisiana (Pike), and Marshall (Saline). These latter communities have either grown very little in the last

100 years or have lost population.

At the beginning of the century, only one-third of Missouri's people lived in areas defined as "urban" by the U.S. Census Bureau. That figure has grown to about 70% today. But this does not mean that our larger cities have enjoyed uninterrupted growth. St. Louis City, the fourth largest city in America in 1900, rose to its population zenith (856,796) in 1950, but now has a population much smaller (348,189) than it did 50 years ago and even a century ago. Kansas City, now Missouri's largest city, reached its population zenith (507,087) in 1970. Its current population (441,545) is a bit below what it was in 1950, but is more than twice what it was a century ago.

No other Missouri city has emerged as a serious contender in size to Kansas City or St. Louis, but dozens of nearby communities in Jackson County and St. Louis County have grown substantially. Increasingly in recent decades, so have suburban ring communities in Cass, Clay, Platte, Franklin, Jefferson, and St. Charles counties. Indeed, exurban unincorporated areas outside these cities have been growing as well. Population figures show that in many areas of the state in the 1990s, growth in the unincorporated areas outside the state's cities and towns was more than the magnitude of the growth inside them. In apparent pursuit of the rural amenities it once enjoyed—lower living costs and greater living space—the population continues to spread out from the urban core.

Back to the country

Table 1 presents total population change in Missouri counties between 1900 and 2000. Figure 1 depicts annual population change in Missouri counties in the periods 1900-1940, 1940-1970, and 1970-2000. The regional pattern is one of major growth in the St. Louis, Kansas City, Springfield, and Columbia metropolitan areas, especially in the early decades of the century, followed by substantial gains in suburban areas around these cities, followed by recent expansion into areas farther away from major cities and into the Ozarks. Significant growth occurred in the Bootheel in the early decades, also in areas around military, college, and government institutions in central Missouri in the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s.

No area grew nearly as much as St. Louis County this past century, and no area lost nearly as much as St. Louis City. The former gained nearly a million people, rising to become the state's most populous county by a wide margin, while the latter lost over a quarter million people, and fell to third in total population (as a county equivalent) in the state (St.

TABLE 1

Missouri County	1900 Population	2000 Population	Number Change 1900-2000	Percent Change 1900-2000
Adair County	21,728	24,977	3,249	15.0%
Andrew County	17,332	16,492	-840	-4.8%
Atchison County	16,501	6,430	-10,071	-61.0%
Audrain County	21,160	25,853	4,693	22.2%
Barry County	25,532	34,010	8,478	33.2%
Barton County	18,253	12,541	-5,712	-31.3%
Bates County	30,141	16,653	-13,488	-44.7%
Benton County	16,556	17,180	624	3.8%
Bollinger County	14,650	12,029	-2,621	-17.9%
Boone County	28,642	135,454	106,812	372.9%
Buchanan County	121,838	85,998	-35,840	-29.4%
Butler County	16,769	40,867	24,098	143.7%
Caldwell County	16,656	8,969	-7,687	-46.2%
Callaway County	25,984	40,766	14,782	56.9%
Camden County	13,113	37,051	23,938	182.6%
Cape Girardeau County	24,315	68,693	44,378	182.5%
Carroll County	26,455	10,285	-16,170	-61.1%
Carter County	6,706	5,941	-765	-11.4%
Cass County	23,636	82,092	58,456	247.3%
Cedar County	16,923	13,733	-3,190	-18.9%
Chariton County	26,826	8,438	-18,388	-68.5%
Christian County	16,939	54,285	37,346	220.5%
Clark County	15,383	7,416	-7,967	-51.8%
Clay County	18,903	184,006	165,103	873.4%
Clinton County	17,363	18,979	1,616	9.3%
Cole County	20,578	71,397	50,819	247.0%
Cooper County	22,532	16,670	-5,862	-26.0%
Crawford County	12,959	22,804	9,845	76.0%
Dade County	18,125	7,923	-10,202	-56.3%
Dallas County	13,903	15,661	1,758	12.6%
Daviess County	21,325	8,016	-13,309	-62.4%
DeKalb County	14,418	11,597	-2,821	-19.6%
Dent County	12,986	14,927	1,941	14.9%
Douglas County	16,802	13,084	-3,718	-22.1%
Dunklin County	21,706	33,155	11,449	52.7%
Franklin County	30,581	93,807	63,226	206.7%
Gasconade County	12,298	15,342	3,044	24.8%
Gentry County	20,554	6,861	-13,693	-66.6%
Greene County	52,713	240,391	187,678	356.0%
Grundy County	17,832	10,432	-7,400	-41.5%
Harrison County	24,398	8,850	-15,548	-63.7%
Henry County	28,054	21,997	-6,057	-21.6%
Hickory County	9,985	8,940	-1,045	-10.5%
Holt County	17,083	5,351	-11,732	-68.7%
Howard County	18,337	10,212	-8,125	-44.3%
Howell County	21,834	37,238	15,404	70.6%
Iron County	8,716	10,697	1,981	22.7%
Jackson County	195,193	654,880	459,687	235.5%
Jasper County	84,018	104,686	20,668	24.6%
Jefferson County	25,712	198,099	172,387	670.5%
Johnson County	27,843	48,258	20,415	73.3%
Knox County	13,479	4,361	-9,118	-67.6%
Laclede County	16,523	32,513	15,990	96.8%
Lafayette County	31,679	32,960	1,281	4.0%
Lawrence County	31,662	35,204	3,542	11.2%
Lewis County	16,724	10,494	-6,230	-37.3%
Lincoln County	18,352	38,944	20,592	112.2%
Linn County	25,503	13,754	-11,749	-46.1%

Missouri County	1900 Population	2000 Population	Number Change 1900-2000	Percent Change 1900-2000
Livingston County	22,302	14,558	-7,744	-34.7%
McDonald County	13,574	21,681	8,107	59.7%
Macon County	33,018	15,762	-17,256	-52.3%
Madison County	9,975	11,800	1,825	18.3%
Maries County	9,616	8,903	-713	-7.4%
Marion County	26,331	28,289	1,958	7.4%
Mercer County	14,706	3,757	-10,949	-74.5%
Miller County	15,187	23,564	8,377	55.2%
Mississippi County	11,837	13,427	1,590	13.4%
Moniteau County	15,931	14,827	-1,104	-6.9%
Monroe County	19,716	9,311	-10,405	-52.8%
Montgomery County	16,571	12,136	-4,435	-26.8%
Morgan County	12,175	19,309	7,134	58.6%
New Madrid County	11,280	19,760	8,480	75.2%
Newton County	27,001	52,636	25,635	94.9%
Nodaway County	32,938	21,912	-11,026	-33.5%
Oregon County	13,906	10,344	-3,562	-25.6%
Osage County	14,096	13,062	-1,034	-7.3%
Ozark County	12,145	9,542	-2,603	-21.4%
Pemiscot County	12,115	20,047	7,932	65.5%
Perry County	15,134	18,132	2,998	19.8%
Pettis County	32,438	39,403	6,965	21.5%
Phelps County	14,194	39,825	25,631	180.6%
Pike County	25,744	18,351	-7,393	-28.7%
Platte County	16,193	73,781	57,588	355.6%
Polk County	23,255	26,992	3,737	16.1%
Pulaski County	10,394	41,165	30,771	296.0%
Putnam County	16,688	5,223	-11,465	-68.7%
Ralls County	12,287	9,626	-2,661	-21.7%
Randolph County	24,442	24,663	221	0.9%
Ray County	24,805	23,354	-1,451	-5.8%
Reynolds County	8,161	6,689	-1,472	-18.0%
Ripley County	13,186	13,509	323	2.4%
St. Charles County	24,474	283,883	259,409	1059.9%
St. Clair County	17,907	9,652	-8,255	-46.1%
Ste. Genevieve County	10,359	17,842	7,483	72.2%
St. Francois County	24,051	55,641	31,590	131.3%
St. Louis County	50,040	1,016,315	966,275	1931.0%
Saline County	33,703	23,756	-9,947	-29.5%
Schuyler County	10,840	4,170	-6,670	-61.5%
Scotland County	13,232	4,983	-8,249	-62.3%
Scott County	13,092	40,422	27,330	208.8%
Shannon County	11,247	8,324	-2,923	-26.0%
Shelby County	16,167	6,799	-9,368	-57.9%
Stoddard County	24,669	29,705	5,036	20.4%
Stone County	9,892	28,658	18,766	189.7%
Sullivan County	20,282	7,219	-13,063	-64.4%
Taney County	10,127	39,703	29,576	292.1%
Texas County	22,192	23,003	811	3.7%
Vernon County	31,619	20,454	-11,165	-35.3%
Warren County	9,919	24,525	14,606	147.3%
Washington County	14,263	23,344	9,081	63.7%
Wayne County	15,309	13,259	-2,050	-13.4%
Webster County	16,640	31,045	14,405	86.6%
Worth County	9,832	2,382	-7,450	-75.8%
Wright County	17,519	17,955	436	2.5%
City of St. Louis	575,238	348,189	-227,049	-39.5%
Missouri total	3,106,665	5,595,211	2,488,546	80.1%

Louis County and Jackson County hold the number one and number two slots, respectively).

Several other metropolitan counties have experienced very large population gains this century, and only one county has experienced population decline of any major magnitude. Jackson County grew by nearly a half million people, and St. Charles County grew by over a quarter million persons. Greene, Jefferson, Clay, and Boone counties all grew by more than 100,000 people. Only metropolitan Buchanan County experienced a loss this century (about 36,000 people).

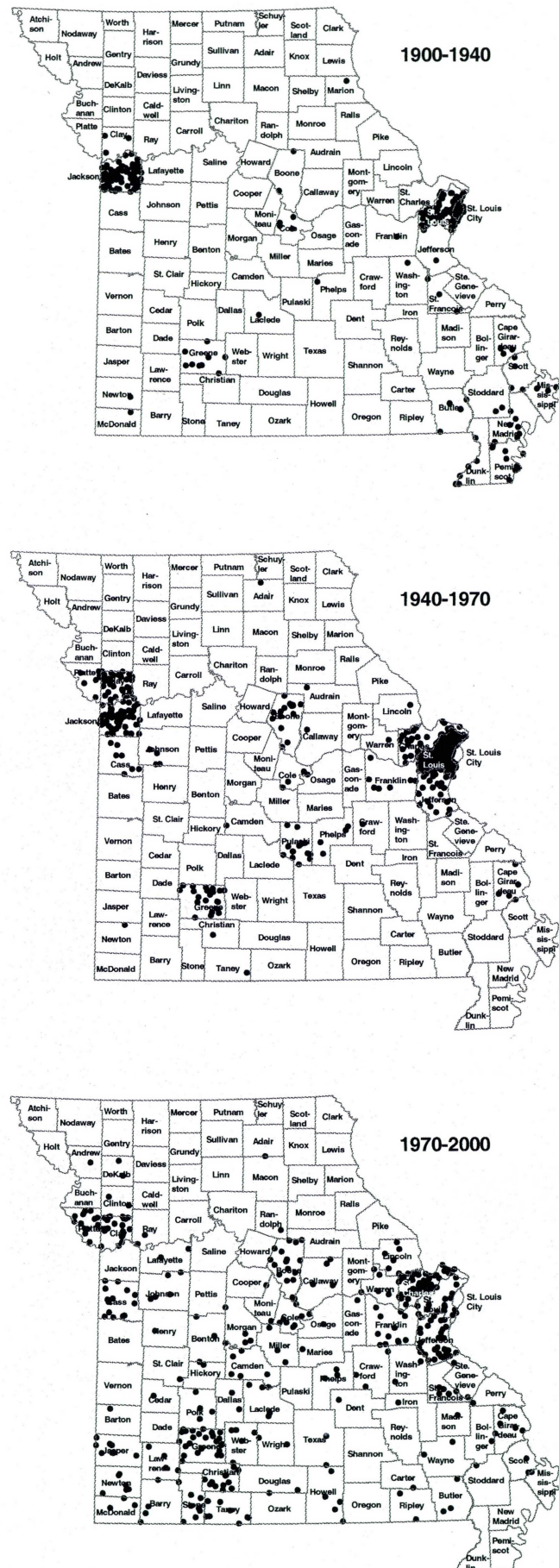
A comparison of large regional population shifts prior to World War II with shifts in the 30-year periods before and after 1970 reflect a changing society and economy. Between 1900 and 1940, Kansas City and St. Louis were the preeminent growth centers in the state. Jackson County gained the most, growing by over 7,000 persons a year, on average, during the period. St. Louis City gained over 6,000 persons a year. The population had begun to spill over into St. Louis County, however, as it gained more than 5,000 persons a year. Greene County and Pemiscot County experienced notable growth, each growing by about 900 persons a year during the period.

The 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s saw a continuation of large overall growth in the Kansas City and St. Louis metropolitan areas, but a pronounced shift occurred away from these central cities to their suburban counties. St. Louis City began to lose population (6,000 persons a year, on average) while St. Louis County began to grow enormously (over 22,000 persons a year). Boone, Greene, and Jackson counties grew considerably, as did suburban Clay, Jefferson, and St. Charles counties.

The 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s witnessed a pronounced spreading out of the population in Missouri. Population loss in St. Louis City accelerated (nearly 10,000 persons a year), St. Louis County grew only modestly (under 2,000 persons a year), and Jackson County lost slightly. New growth occurred in metropolitan Jasper and Newton counties in southwest Missouri. Boone and Greene counties grew more than before, and the metropolitan ring around Kansas City and St. Louis—Cass, Christian, Clay, Franklin, Jefferson, Platte, and St. Charles counties—grew by significant amounts. St. Charles County led all other areas of the state with an average growth rate of more than 6,000 persons a year during the last three decades.

Shifts from the state's urban centers in the 1970s led demographers to believe that a "rural renaissance"

Figure 1. Annual Population Growth (1dot = 100 people)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Missouri Office of Administration

sance” was under way. Many rural counties either lost population at a slower rate than before or gained population, and many nonmetropolitan counties in the Ozarks experienced new or accelerated growth. Growth approaching 1,000 persons a year occurred in Camden, Stone, and Taney counties. Although the agricultural crisis of the 1980s slowed this trend for a time, especially in north Missouri, the Ozarks continued to grow rapidly, and there was considerable growth in the less densely settled areas around the state’s largest cities.

Population shifts in the 1990s were marked by net in-migration greater than at any time this century. Expansion into suburbia, exurbia, and the Ozarks continues. Growth in northern and southern nonmetropolitan areas has resumed. Rural agricultural counties are gaining population again. Fully 53 counties have 2000 populations which are lower than they were in 1900, yet these counties were growing in the 1990s.

Prospects

Will recent population change patterns continue as we move into the 21st century? One way to address this question is to consider the location decisions of the fastest-growing segment of Missouri’s population—the retirement-age population.

The oldest baby boomers are now in their middle fifties. Their decisions about where to retire will likely be influenced by the cost of living, since they will be on fixed incomes. Lower living costs in rural areas may attract retirees in greater numbers. Perceived problems with urban areas, such as higher crime rates and traffic congestion, may also push retirees from urban areas to smaller towns and rural areas.

What about people in the work force and their children? Changes in the economy might influence the choice of residence for working people and their families, because migration tendencies are linked to business and industry. An economic trend—businesses locating farther and farther away from the traditional central business districts in urban cores—has been under way for some time. This trend promotes movement of the state’s population and shows no sign of abating. Moreover, personal and business preferences for areas rich in natural amenities attract people to the periphery of metropolitan areas and beyond.

Overall, there is reason to believe there will be a continuation of recent population change patterns into the 2000s. The general preference for nonmetropolitan and rural places is still apparent, and the ability of Missourians to act on this preference shows no sign of diminishing.



Changing work patterns in the state

Thomas J. Kruckemeyer, Chief Economist, Missouri Office of Administration

Back in 1900, you would have gotten some quizzical looks if you had told a gathering of Missourians that their great-grandchildren would spend their working days designing computer software that would be used to sell DVD players over the Internet and their work week would be only 40 hours.

The last 100 years have seen tremendous transformation in the working lives of the typical employee. The United States experienced a metamorphosis from an agricultural economy, to a manufacturing economy, to a service-based economy during the 20th century. While this is an oversimplification, let's look at the trends in employment over the last 100 years, with particular focus on Missouri workers since 1970, when detailed statistics first became available.

The early days

As the year 1900 dawned, the world was a much different place. The automobile was in its embryonic state and a trip in an airplane—much less a trip to the moon—was the stuff of fantasies, discussed mostly by science fiction writers. In the year 1900, farm work was the most common occupation. In the year 2001, few of us will be going on a “Space Odyssey.” Many people, however, will still be farming. Nevertheless, the transformation away from farming is the key element in economic change over the last 100 years. In 1900, about 10.9 million Americans were primarily employed in farm work, representing 37.5% of all workers. By 1970, the number of farmers had decreased to about 2.5 million, or 3.1% of the total. In Missouri, in 1999, about 3.6 % of workers were engaged in farming.

While some bemoan the decline of the farm sector

*The last 100 years
have seen tremendous
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ing lives of the typical
employee.*

and long for the days of the “family farm,” the fact is that the enormous increases in agricultural productivity from mechanization, fertilizers, and pesticides has allowed America to feed itself with the labor of less than 5% of its workforce. In addition, the U.S. also exports substantial quantities of food. This is in sharp contrast to the developing world, where many nations employ the majority of their workforce in agriculture. This increase in agricultural productivity has set the stage for both the United States and Missouri economies to diversify and satisfy an incredible variety of human needs and wants in a way that was literally undreamed of 100 years ago.

The modern era

Looking at more modern employment trends, particularly in Missouri over the last 30 years, it is generally known that the “manufacturing” sector has been in relative decline and is being increasingly replaced by “service” types of jobs.

In 1969, total employment in Missouri stood at about 2.2 million workers. By 1999, this total had grown to nearly 3.5 million workers for a growth rate of 57%. At the same time, Missouri's population grew only 18%. This increase is attributable to the greater participation of women in the paid labor force coupled with the strong economy the state has enjoyed over the last decade.

As for the “farm” sector, Missouri “farm employment” stood at 164,000 and employed 7.4% of the labor force in 1969. By 1999, the trend toward fewer farmers had continued unabated. By 1999, farm employment was down to 124,000 and accounted for 3.6% of all Missouri workers. To be

sure, agriculture remains an important industry in the state, but its share of total employment seems destined to remain under 5%.

Manufacturing

In 1969, "manufacturing" employment in Missouri stood at about 472,000 and accounted for over 21% of total employment. By 1999, that total had declined to 424,000, or about 12% of the total. This relative decline, while certainly significant, does not necessarily signify weakness. Missouri remains a major producer of automobiles and military aircraft. The state, however, has not been immune to the overwhelming tendency for shoes and clothing to be made overseas. In 1969, Missouri employment in clothing and shoes stood at 63,000. By the end of the century, this figure had dropped to about 18,300, for a 71% decline. Due to the fact that clothing and shoes have a relatively low weight to value ratio, they make ideal products to be produced in foreign countries with low labor costs and shipped to U.S. markets. In like

manner, one can no longer buy a television made in Missouri or the U.S. for that matter. Zenith Corporation ceased manufacturing televisions in Springfield, Missouri, around 1990. Over the same period, employment in some areas of "manufacturing" has held up well. For instance, "food and kindred products" employment in 1969 was 53,300. By 1999, the number fell only slightly, to 50,500. Most food products, of course, are perishable and have a relatively high weight to value ratio. It is also true that the prosperity of a well-known brewery in St. Louis over this era has also helped hold employment fairly steady in this sector.

Services

With the relative and absolute decline of the Missouri "manufacturing" sector, we are left to analyze the sources of the overall strength in employment growth. The answer, as many people know, is the prosperity of the "services" sector. What may be surprising is where the strength has come from within this sector.

MISSOURI EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR	1969	1979	1989	1999	PERCENT CHANGE 1999/1969	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1969	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1999
FARM EMPLOYMENT	163,694	148,503	131,342	124,186	-24.1	7.39	3.57
AGRICULTURE SERVICES ET AL.	8,603	13,562	22,127	33,072	284.4	0.39	0.95
MINING	10,418	9,847	8,307	7,339	-29.6	0.47	0.21
CONSTRUCTION	101,624	127,658	147,387	201,884	98.7	4.59	5.80
MANUFACTURING	471,908	474,114	451,897	423,607	-10.2	21.30	12.18
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT	37,185	38,324	30,775	33,623	-9.6	1.68	0.97
OTHER TRANSP. EQUIPMENT	40,734	38,313	46,544	26,978	-33.8	1.84	0.78
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	53,296	48,954	47,911	50,547	-5.2	2.41	1.45
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	33,981	31,008	23,087	14,254	-58.1	1.53	0.41
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	29,142	23,127	15,842	4,095	-85.9	1.32	0.12
TRANSPORTATION/PUBLIC UTILITIES	139,136	157,330	174,479	202,249	45.4	6.28	5.82
WHOLESALE TRADE	116,603	144,670	153,332	162,389	39.3	5.26	4.67
RETAIL TRADE	331,603	406,886	494,008	580,720	75.1	14.96	16.70
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	69,742	114,950	160,251	189,951	172.4	3.15	5.46
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	156,847	188,665	208,619	264,996	69.0	7.08	7.62
SERVICES	382,152	543,557	771,962	1,020,407	167.0	17.25	29.34
BUSINESS SERVICES	41,983	81,913	131,430	206,441	391.7	1.89	5.94
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES, PARKING	15,142	22,213	32,724	40,187	165.4	0.68	1.16
HEALTH SERVICES	73,827	132,152	204,559	253,315	243.1	3.33	7.28
LEGAL SERVICES	8,270	13,239	21,841	27,203	228.9	0.37	0.78
GOVERNMENT & GOVT. ENTERPRISES	333,368	364,711	396,640	456,914	37.1	15.04	13.14
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	199,990	261,959	280,863	357,268	78.6	9.02	10.27
TOTAL MISSOURI EMPLOYMENT	2,215,956	2,579,503	2,960,100	3,477,763	56.9	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS



changing demographics coupled with general economic prosperity has made for a services-dominated economy as the new century dawns.

Retail trade

The "retail trade" sector has also been taking up much slack for the decline in manufacturing. Overall employment in this

sector grew to 581,000 in 1999 from 332,000 in 1969, a jump of 75%. A major contributor has been so-called "eating and drinking places," which saw employment grow from about 70,000 in 1969 to 190,000 in 1999. This is good news if it is one of those many nights when you just don't have time to cook. It is an ironic twist that it now takes relatively few people to grow and produce food products, but a lot of people to cook the food and serve it.

Big(ger) government

For better or worse, another source of substantial employment in the state has been the "state and local government" sector. In 1969, about 200,000 Missourians worked in government. Thirty years later, this number stood at 357,000, a growth rate of 78%. It is notable that the sector's share of total employment in Missouri rose from 9% to only 10.3%. This data shows that while the public may want lower taxes, it is less certain they really want fewer government services.

Conclusion

The broad trends of the last 100 years in Missouri employment have been a massive decline in the farm sector along with considerable export of manufacturing jobs. These employment losses have been more than offset by enormous growth in services, retail trade, and government. While these trends have certainly caused economic dislocation for many, they are also responsible for the high level of prosperity enjoyed by most people today. What will the state workforce be doing 100 years from now? At this point, I hazard no guess. Perhaps medical science will produce enough advances that I will be around to see for myself.

Photo:
Census workers enter Census 2000 data.

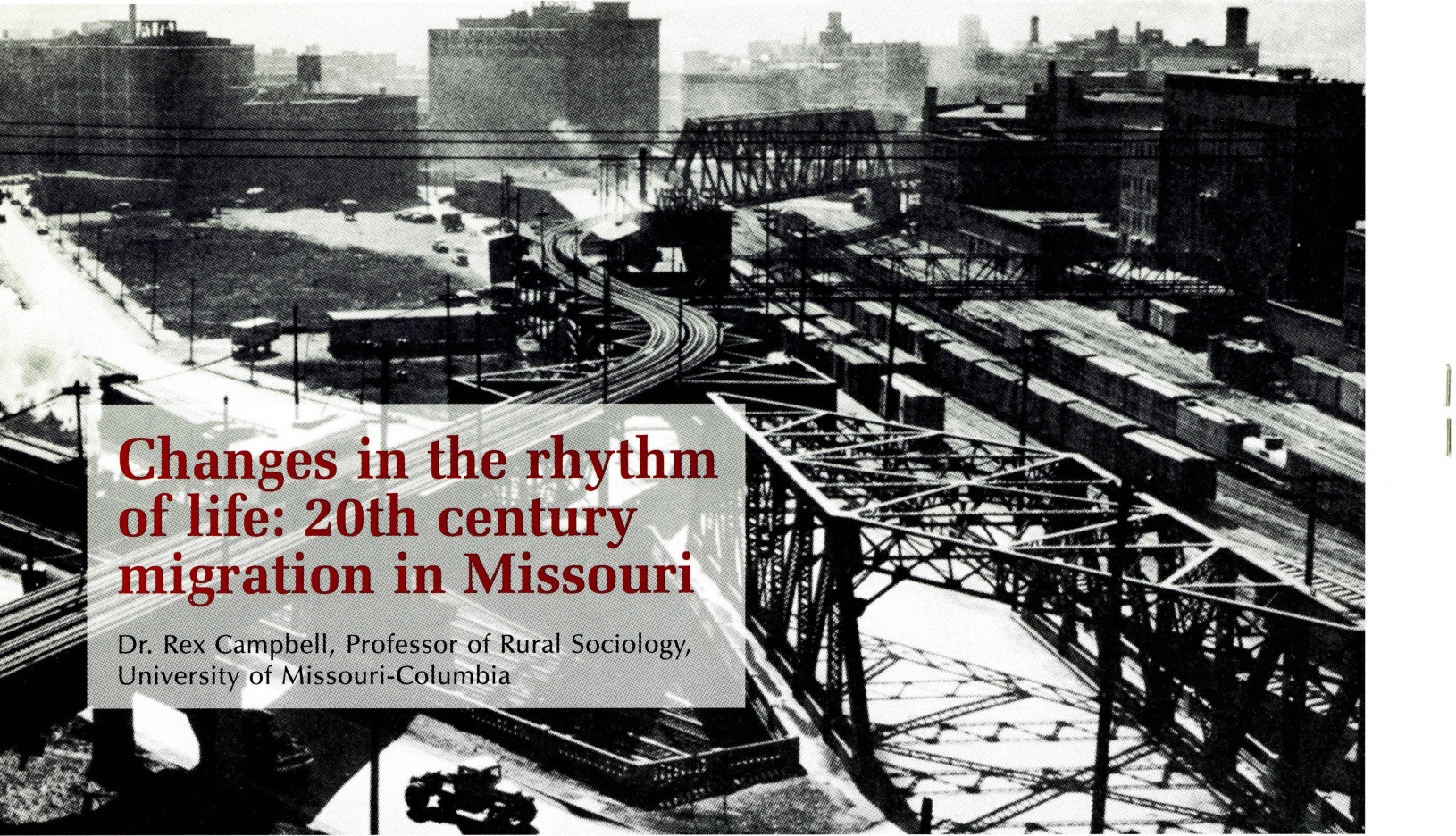
The "services" sector comprises a wide variety of jobs. The sector includes both lawyers as well as the janitors who clean the lawyers' offices. In the aggregate, the "services" sector in Missouri has grown from 382,000 in 1969 to 1,020,400 in 1999. The "services" share of state employment has grown from 17% in 1969 to over 29% in 1999. In this day of computer mania and the Internet, one might suppose that the computer revolution is the reason. One would be partially correct. The "business services" sub-group that contains computer services and such has grown from around 42,000 workers in 1969 to over 206,000 in 1999 and now accounts for 6% of overall employment.

The largest source of "services" employment can be found in the "health services" sub-group. About 74,000 Missouri workers were in this field in 1969. By 1999, this number had increased to over 253,000 and accounted for 7.3% of all jobs.

Advances in medical science have allowed many people to live much longer lives. Senior citizens, on average, require far more health care services than the younger generation. The aging of the baby-boom generation is sure to keep employment strong in this area. It is also notable that increased access to health care via government (Medicare/Medicaid) and private health insurance has fueled the enormous growth in this sector.

You say you are not sick but your car is? Do not fret. The "auto repair and services" sub-group has also seen substantial growth, from 15,000 workers in 1969 to over 40,000 in 1999. This is surely a good thing as cars today seem so complex that even the simplest repair requires professional help.

Are there too many lawyers? No one knows for sure. We do know there are many more of them. The "legal services" category in Missouri is also an area of huge growth. This sector employed 8,300 in 1969 and grew to 27,200 by 1999. To sum up,



Changes in the rhythm of life: 20th century migration in Missouri

Dr. Rex Campbell, Professor of Rural Sociology,
University of Missouri-Columbia

You could not travel far, on your return to the America of 1900, without noticing how much smaller the cities and towns were. For in that year, the population of the continental United States was just about half what it would be fifty years later—a little less than 76 millions as against a little more than 150 millions in 1950. And although you would find open fields where there are now villages, and villages which have since grown into towns, it would be in the cities and their suburbs that the contrast would be most striking.

—Frederick Lewis Allen in The Big Change: America Transforms Itself 1900-1950

At the dawn of the 20th century, the population of Missouri was largely rural and agricultural. The farms were small, often homesteads from 40 to 160 acres. Travel was limited largely to horses and trains. Use of the telephone was expanding, electricity was limited to the larger cities, and the automobile was a curiosity. Immigrants in the small towns along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, as well as in south St. Louis, commonly spoke German. The Appalachian people who had moved to the Ozarks practiced subsistence farming, hunting, and timbering. In south St. Louis, one could hear some Italian, in addition to German, as the first of a large wave of Italians arrived. The boundaries of the City of St. Louis had been established in the 1870s with enough room to permit growth for the foreseeable future.

Most out-state Missouri counties reached their peak population in either the 1890 or 1900 decennial census. Small towns flourished with the construction of railroads throughout the state. Railroads meant better markets for the farm products and increased employment to service the trains.

Already by 1900, mechanical inventions such as binders and threshing machines powered by steam engines were starting a migration that would continue for the next 100 years: the migration of young people from the farm to the cities. While technical inventions in agriculture provided the push for this migration, steadily growing industries in the cities that required more and more workers and paid higher wages than labor on subsistence farms provided the pull. This attrac-

tion was captured in a song written during World War I: "How 'Ya Gonna Keep 'Em Down on the Farm, After They've Seen Paree?"

A second major change affecting the migration into Missouri occurred shortly after the turn of the century, when Congress passed more restrictive immigration laws. The increased immigration from southern and eastern Europe raised concerns among the predominantly western European-originated American people about the "character" of the new immigrants. Unrest throughout Europe, before and during World War I, plus a substantial reduction in permitted immigration, dramatically reduced immigration into Missouri and other states. No longer were large numbers of Italians or Germans moving into St. Louis.

The next major event in Missouri's migration was the Great Depression of the 1930s. Substantial unemployment in the industries in the cities produced a reverse migration to the farms. People could grow their food if wage jobs were not available. In many counties, more farms were counted in the 1935 Census of Agriculture than at any other time in the history of the state.

Missouri and the rest of the nation were struggling to get out of the economic depression when World War II erupted. The war industries located mostly in large cities, such as McDonnell Aircraft Corporation in St. Louis and Pratt & Whitney (later Bendix) Corporation in Kansas City, attracted thousands of rural people. At the same time, military bases were established in several locations in the state. The most prominent military base still remaining is Fort Leonard Wood in Pulaski County, which has had a continuing population impact on its surrounding region. Many GIs from World War II returned home to Missouri farms and rural communities after the war only to find lower prices for agricultural products in the 1950s. This farm situation encouraged post-war migration in Missouri from rural areas to Kansas City and St. Louis or, in many cases, to California and other western states.

By 1950, the City of St. Louis had filled the original area and had begun to spill over rapidly into St. Louis County suburbs. The exodus from central cities to the suburbs, especially in Kansas City and St. Louis, increased substantially during the 1960s and encouraged many cities such as Kansas City, Springfield, and Columbia to annex large amounts of land in an attempt to capture some of the rapid suburban developments. The urban sprawl was spurred further by the construction of the interstate and other highway systems. Cheap gasoline and more reliable automobiles encour-

aged even longer commutes. The popular concept developed that distance was not as important as time. How long it took to commute to work became the standard for locating a home, and people were willing to commute for 30 or more minutes each way to work.

The relocation of industries to the suburbs and the construction of highway bypasses in the 1960s and 1970s allowed people to reside even farther out in formerly rural communities. The Missouri Ozarks, especially around the man-made lakes, attracted large numbers of tourists and retirees. The first of the rural population "turn-arounds" began in most Ozark counties in the 1970s. Other rural counties also had population increases during this period. It became possible for a family to have an urban quality of life, regardless of location. Water, electricity, telephone, and television were all available in most parts of the state.

Still, job opportunities declined in small towns, as small retail businesses closed and were replaced by discount chain stores that served entire areas. In light of this change, young people often left their home communities when their education was completed to seek better job opportunities in larger towns or cities. Relatively few young people remained and commuted long distances to employment. This being the case, an aging population began to comprise a much larger percentage of the population in many small towns across Missouri.

The final chapter of the century saw widespread urban sprawl throughout much of the state. People could now buy 10 to 40 rural acres for the price of a suburban lot, and with relatively cheap transportation, there was little hesitation to move to the country. Some investors have purchased former farmland for primarily recreational purposes, such as hunting and seasonal migration. This is now a common practice in many rural communities.

The century closed, in some ways as it began, with significant immigration, although this time the language was predominantly Spanish. Demand for cheap labor in industries such as meat processing drove employer recruitment of immigrants in both eras. Census 2000 figures show 27 Missouri counties have a Hispanic/Latino population of at least 500.

Photo:

Manufacturing industries clustered in the Kansas City "Bottoms" area throughout much of the 20th century.



Tradition of immigration strong on the brink of a new century

Senator Roseann Bentley, Missouri Senate District 30

As a member of both the Statewide Census 2000 Complete Count Committee and the Joint Legislative Committee on Immigration, I have had a unique view of the rapid changes in Missouri's population. Members of the legislative committee toured areas in Southwest Missouri that had experienced enormous demographic change in a very short period of time. Particularly striking was the tour of the McDonald County school in Noel, Missouri. The first-grade class was comprised of almost 60% non-English-speaking Hispanic children. I spoke with one little girl who had arrived in school only the day before. It was clear she had never held a pencil in her hand. The principal later told me that the school now had 42% Hispanic students. During a site visit in St. Louis, I was astonished at the size of the Bosnian immigrant population.* These types of changes affect our entire state, as the demand for new services, policy analyses, and fiscal resources increases. Our committee's charge was to make recommendations about how to best prepare for the impact of these population shifts.

After holding hearings in five locations around the state (Sedalia, Neosho, Trenton, St. Louis, and Jefferson City), and hearing testimony provided by school officials, health care professionals, law enforcement, businesses, state agencies, and researchers—as well as several site visits—the committee developed five preliminary recommendations:

- The state should establish a multicultural center and program as a resource for all Missouri citizens and immigrants.

- The English as a Second Language (ESL) Program should be fully funded, and the state should encourage the recruitment of ESL teachers. Missouri corporations also should be encouraged to offer ESL training to employees and their families.
- Regarding the state's role in public health, the Department of Social Services needs to simplify the application process for Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program; funding should be provided to state and local health facilities to implement testing of immigrants for tuberculosis; and the availability and quality of employee health insurance should be considered in the decision to award state tax credits, grants, or other related benefits to businesses.
- Spanish and cultural diversity classes should be offered for law enforcement officers and recruits, and the classes should be given to officers who wish to maintain their certification.
- The continuing efforts of Missouri's faith community to assist immigrants in Missouri should be encouraged. Cooperation of state and local organizations with the faith community should be encouraged to accomplish this goal.

It has been a fascinating experience to have studied the various and diverse needs presented to local, state, and federal government entities as a result of these changes in Missouri's population

* The International Institute in St. Louis estimates there were approximately 30,500 Bosnians living in St. Louis at the end of 2000. Out of that number, the Institute estimates 28,000 moved to St. Louis within the past five years.

at the dawn of a new century. Many of the challenges were to be anticipated, but others appeared that I had not ever carefully considered. We heard from county clerks who said they had difficulty explaining how to get a marriage license; we heard from immigrants who had to get a driver's license in order to get a job, but the driver's license guide had not been translated. Representatives from the Missouri Department of Conservation spoke about the need for signage in parks and nature centers to enhance accessibility.

Communication is probably the most difficult barrier in every area of an immigrant's life. Nowhere is this communication more critical than in the health crisis arena. Hospital employees told us about people arriving at emergency rooms obviously in great stress and pain without the ability to define their symptoms. The Department of Elementary and Secondary



Education told of the severe shortage of English as a Second Language teachers. Differing customs and cultural preferences create misunderstandings which could be reduced with the ability to communicate, or at least an awareness of these cultural differences.

As Census 2000 information is released, we will have a better picture of the challenges the recent influx of immigrants to Missouri poses for state and local governments, as well as communities. If we take positive action to meet these challenges, all Missourians can benefit from the diversity the immigrant population brings.

Photo:

Bosnian immigrants in St. Louis enjoy traditional dances at a recent gathering.

Foreign-born population in the United States

Year	Number (in millions)	Percent of total population
1890	9.2	14.8
1910	13.5	14.7
1930	14.2	11.6
1950	10.3	6.9
1970	9.6	4.7
1990	19.8	7.9
2000	28.4	10.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Industry in Missouri

Slaughtering and meat packing were the most important industries in Missouri in 1900. Thirty-seven slaughtering establishments reported that year, saying they provided employment to 3,102 wage-earners. The value of their products was \$43,040,885, the highest of any industry in the state and represented 11.2 percent of the total value of the products of the state in 1900.

Other leading industries at the beginning of the century included: apparel, boots and shoes; carriages and wagons; "flouring" and grist mill products; foundry and machine shop products; lumber and timber products; tobacco; liquors; printing and publishing; confectionery; and roasting/grinding of coffee and spices.

At the end of the century, the majority of Missourians who were employed in manufacturing industries worked in the following areas: transportation equipment, food and kindred products, industrial machinery, and printing/publishing.

Missouri agriculture: 1900-2000

Marlowe Schlegel, Deputy State Statistician, Missouri Agricultural Statistics Service

Most of Missouri's 284,886 farms at the beginning of the century were fairly small (119 acres), grew crops, and had a mix of beef cattle, hogs, chickens, and a dairy cow or two. A farmer's main goal was to produce enough food for his or her family, with some extra to sell locally, thereby allowing for purchase or trade for other needed goods.

At the end of the century, many farmers chose to live in rural communities and worked off the farm to provide a majority of their income. Fifty-five percent of farm operators stated that something other than farming was their principal occupation. At the same time, more than three-fourths of all agricultural sales were reported from approximately 11% of Missouri's farms. Farms in the state were much larger (292 acres), the number of farms had decreased to 110,000, they were more specialized, and they produced goods for shipment all over the United States and the world.

Major changes have taken place in the acreage of the most prominent crops from 1900 to 2000. Acres of corn harvested in Missouri went from 7.7 million in 1900 to less than 3 million in recent years. Wheat acres dropped from 2.3 million in 1900 to 950,000 acres harvested in 2000. The importance of the oat crop has declined dramatically in the past 100 years, from over 1 million acres in 1900 to 30,000 acres in 2000. Soybeans, which were virtually unknown in 1900, have become the most important crop in the state, with over 5 million acres harvested in 2000. Significant crop changes in the Bootheel include cotton (less than 50,000 acres in 1900 and 400,000 acres in 2000) and rice (none in 1900 and 175,000 acres in 2000).

At the beginning of the century, Missouri was second in the nation in the number of turkeys, with an inventory of nearly 467,000, representing slightly more than 7% of the U.S. total. By 1997, the number of turkeys in the state had risen to



7.65 million, still accounting for over 7% of the U.S. total but ranking sixth in inventory. Missouri's position at third in swine and chickens in 1900, fell to sixth and fifteenth, respectively, by the end of 1999. While at 5 million, Missouri was fifth in the number of colonies of bees in 1900, that ranking fell to twenty-fourth in 1999 with 24,000 colonies. Ranking seventh in number of horses with 129,513 head in 1900, Missouri declined to fifteenth with 140,000 head in 1999. The ranking of all cattle and calves rose from seventh in 1900, with nearly 3 million head to sixth on January 1, 2000, with 4.35 million head on Missouri farms. Dairy cows fell from eighth to fourteenth in that same period, falling from 765,386 head in 1900, to 158,000 head at the

beginning of 2000. In 1900, Missouri had 1,087,213 sheep and ranked seventeenth in the nation, but had only 80,000 head on January 1, 2000, and ranked twentieth in the United States.

The following table includes data from the 1900 and 1997 Census of Agriculture, which reflects some of the changes in Missouri agriculture during the 20th century.

Photo:

Missouri farmer gathers cane for sorghum making. Horses and mules provided the power for farm labor in the early part of the century.

Item	Unit	1900	1997
Land utilization			
Total land area	Acres	44,128,883	44,128,883
Land in farms	Acres	33,997,873	28,826,188
Number of farms	Number	284,886	98,860
Average size of farms	Acres	119	292
Farm operations by size			
Fewer than 10 acres	Number	7,802	3,148
10 - 49 acres	Number	68,217	16,714
50 - 179 acres	Number	157,874	36,346
180 - 499 acres	Number	47,131	27,298
500 - 999 acres	Number	3,268	9,854
1,000 acres or more	Number	594	5,500
Farm Operators			
Full owners (all farms)	Number	164,411	65,924
Part owners (all farms)	Number	31,747	25,743
Tenants (all farms)	Number	86,897	7,193
Crops			
Corn			
Harvested	Acres	7,423,683	2,477,027
Production	Bushels	208,844,870	274,381,159
Yield per acre	Bushels	28.1	110.8
Soybeans			
Harvested	Acres	0	4,671,797
Production	Bushels	0	164,562,845
Yield per acre	Bushels	0	35.2
Oats			
Harvested	Acres	916,178	23,339
Production	Bushels	20,545,350	1,312,430
Yield per acre	Bushels	22.4	56.2
Wheat			
Harvested	Acres	2,056,219	1,055,664
Production	Bushels	23,072,768	52,178,347
Yield per acre	Bushels	11.2	49.4

Item	Unit	1900	1997
Tobacco			
Harvested	Acres	4,361	2,677
Production	Pounds	3,041,996	6,430,795
Yield per acre	Pounds	698	2,402
Cotton			
Harvested	Acres	45,596	388,725
Production	Bales	25,576	554,360
Yield per acre	Pounds	269	685
Sorghum			
Harvested	Acres	0	311,511
Production	Bushels	0	26,886,487
Yield per acre	Bushels	0	86.3
Hay			
Harvested	Acres	3,481,506	3,661,772
Production	Tons	4,062,199	6,847,820
Yield per acre	Tons	1.2	1.9
Livestock			
Cattle			
Beef cattle	Number	2,978,589	4,312,716
Dairy cattle	Number	324,198	2,023,187
Hogs			
Hogs	Number	765,386	174,669
Sheep			
Sheep	Number	4,524,664	3,546,972
Horses			
Horses	Number	1,087,213	76,956
Mules, burros, & donkeys			
Mules, burros, & donkeys	Number	967,037	85,690
Goats			
Goats	Number	292,296	4,525
Chickens			
Chickens	Number	25,487	22,683
Turkeys			
Turkeys	Number	14,903,601	8,846,447
Bee colonies			
Bee colonies	Number	466,665	7,654,431
	Number	205,110	18,044

100 years ago ...

the U.S. Census reflected simpler times

In 1900, William McKinley was president, fewer than 10,000 registered automobiles poked along the 125,000 miles of “surfaced” roads at top speeds of 20-30 mph, and census day came on June 1—after planting and before harvesting—when the 40% of the population who lived on farms returned from the fields.

About 53,000 census workers went door-to-door for up to eight weeks to count an average of 1,400 residents each. Census-takers carried an 80-page book of instructions and a “general schedule” of 22 questions. These included: name, age, sex, race, relationship to the “head of household,” literacy (11% of the population 10 years old and over could not read or write—today the question is not asked), whether the person spoke English, and where he or she was born. Nearly 14% of the 76 million population in 1900 were foreign born; by the late 1990s, an estimated 9.7% of a population that had grown to 268 million were born outside the United States. Answers on the census forms were filled in sequentially by the census-taker.

One hundred years later, more than half a million census-takers conducted Census 2000—the nation’s 22nd national census. Census 2000 counted over 281 million people. It was said to be the largest peacetime effort in the United States since government programs were put into place to deal with the Great Depression in the 1930s.

When the 1900 census was conducted, less than 5% of the population age 25 and over had graduated from high school. In the 1990s, 82% of the population age 25 and over had graduated from high school or gone on to higher education.

In 1900, census enumerators worked for the then-temporary Census Office, a part of the Department of Interior. There was no address list, no mail-out/mail-back system for questionnaires and relatively few reliable maps. The devices that came closest to high technology were electric card sorters and tabulators, primitive forerunners of the sophisticated data capture and optical imaging

equipment used in Census 2000.

Although census-takers in 1900 might be invited to come in for something to drink and a visit, by the time Census 2000 was conducted, the Census Bureau was keenly aware of the accelerated pace of life, and emphasized that the short form would take most households less than 10 minutes to complete and the long form an average of 38 minutes.

Missouri enumerators who worked in the 1900 census, like others census workers across the nation that year, began their work at 7:00 a.m., June 1, 1900. A total of 427 census enumerators were employed to conduct the decennial count in St. Louis—16 women and 411 men. Enumerators typically worked 10 hours a day for a two- to four-week time period to count their assigned areas. An enumerator who was duly appointed, but who then declined to serve or who shirked on the job was liable for a “heavy penalty.”

Although sample questions—certain questions being asked of only a percentage of respondents to gather a statistical sample—were not introduced until 1940, respondents to the 1900 census who lived in towns answered fewer questions than those who lived on farms—28 and 46, respectively. 1960 marked the first time census workers did not record respondent’s answers, but relied on householders to mark their own answers and respond by mail.

Finding ways to improve the collection, tabulation, and dissemination of statistics has been the story of the Census Bureau in 20th century. During the first half of the century, punch cards—which were introduced in the 19th century—were the principal method of tabulating census and survey data. Card-punching equipment, such as the Hollerith Pantograph machine, was an integral part of the tabulation system used by the Census Bureau to compile the thousands of facts gathered in a census. Holes were punched in the cards according to pre-arranged codes, which transferred the information from the census questionnaire into a card format that could be more easily tabulated.



By mid-century, the UNIVAC I (Universal Automatic Computer) was designed and built specifically for the Census Bureau. It was the first electronic computer for civilian use and marked a major improvement in the speed of data processing. First used to process results from the 1950 census, the machine was able to tabulate 4,000 items per minute, double the amount that earlier electro-mechanical tabulating machines could process.

During the 1950s, the Census Bureau and the National Bureau of Standards developed a system called Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC), which took census and survey questionnaires that had been photographed onto microfilm, “read” blackened dots opposite the appropriate answers, and transferred the data to magnetic tape. Developed to help process the 1960 census, FOSDIC played an integral part in the Census Bureau’s data processing system into the mid-1990s.

Now, optical character scanners process census questionnaires. The scanners recognize hand-writ-

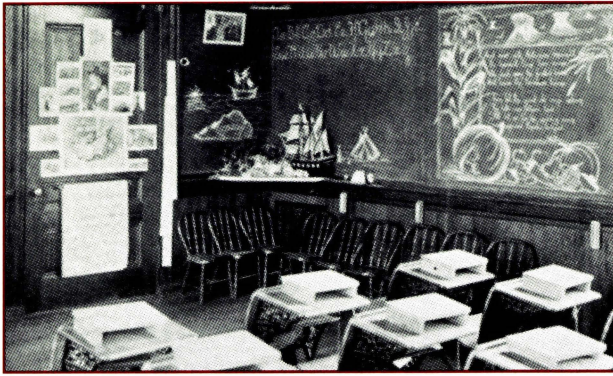
ten responses, as well as filled-in ovals or boxes. Using complex software, the scanned images are processed and translated into computer code. Then the responses are transmitted electronically over secure lines to Census Bureau headquarters for statistical processing and analysis.

Census 2000 marked the 22nd time the U.S. conducted a decennial census. The count shows just over 281 million people in our country. They are spread over 3.7 million square miles in 50 states. Partnerships and technology expedited the census process, and Census 2000, like past censuses, will tell us more than just the population count. It will identify how urban we have become, how deep our poverty runs, what type of housing we live in, how far we drive to work, and a variety of other types of information.

Photo:

A Census Bureau employee uses a Hollerith Pantomograph machine to create punch cards for census tabulations during the first half of the century.

A century of public education in Missouri



"Too much good blackboard space cannot be had..."

From the state superintendent's report on school buildings in *Fifty-First Report of the Public Schools of the State of Missouri for the School Year Ending June 30, 1900*.

Photo:
A classroom in Clayton, Missouri, circa 1900.

Turn-of-the-century rural schools were described in the *Fifty-First Report of the Public Schools of the State of Missouri for the School Year Ending June 30, 1900* as:

...on a quarter of an acre of land boldly jutting against the public highway exposed to the interruption of every passerby, or in the roughest and poorest corner of some out-of-the-way woodland pasture or field. Perhaps...one-third of Missouri's country school houses are thus located. About fifty percent of the buildings may be classed as good, in as much as they compare favorably with the average residence in the district...The prevailing architecture is of the box car style with equal number of windows (two or three) on either side, door in the middle of one end, flue at the other, or protruding from the center of the roof. As a rule the stove is near the middle of the room...the heating is wholly by radiation, very uneven and unsatisfactory."

In 1900—35 years after the U.S. Civil War had ended, but 54 years before the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that separate could no longer be considered equal—Missouri had a total of 10,478 "school houses"—10,006 for whites and 472 for blacks. County superintendents oversaw the schools within their respective counties and reported to the state superintendent of public

schools, a position held by W.T. Carrington in 1900.

Tabulations from the 1900 census show 851,950 children ages 5-16 in Missouri, comprising nearly 30% of the state's total population. By comparison, that same age group totaled 952,992 in 1999 and made up only 17% of the total state population. Although compulsory education laws were not in place in 1900, based on numbers alone, public schools faced the challenge of educating nearly as many young people in 1900 as they do today. This was a daunting task with severely limited budgets for buildings, materials, and teachers' salaries.

Since much of the population increase during the 20th century was tied to people living longer rather than having more children, the result was a very modest increase in the school-age population in Missouri between 1900 and 1999 (12%) when compared to the increase in total state population (80%).

Just after the turn of the century, in 1905, a compulsory attendance law was enacted in Missouri. The law required children between the ages of 8 and 14 years to attend school not less than three-fourths of the school term. There were three exceptions to the new rule: 1) if their services were necessary for the support of the family, 2) if they were of unsound mind, or 3) they lived at least two and one-half miles from the school.

The amount spent for building schools in Missouri increased tremendously between the first and second half of the 20th century. The total amount spent for building schools in the state was reported to be just under \$833,000 in 1900; by the early 1960s, over \$50 million per year was spent annually for school buildings.

The position of state superintendent of schools was abolished in Missouri 1946 after the Missouri Constitution of 1945 established a state board of education and an office of commissioner of education "to supervise the division of public schools." This change also called for the establishment of a state department of education in Missouri.

In an effort to strengthen education by eliminating duplicate spending for buildings, administration, libraries, and special teachers, school consolidation soon followed. The number of school districts in the state decreased from 8,422 in 1948 to 524 by the year 2000.

Students enrolled in Missouri public schools

	1900	2000
Total students enrolled in Missouri public schools	719,817	894,711
-Male	363,912	460,234
-Female	355,905	434,477
Average length of term in days	144	176

Source: *Fifty-first Report of Public Schools for the State of Missouri and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education*

Where and how we lived

Nearly 600,000 “dwellings” were recorded in Missouri in the 1900 census. One hundred years later, the number had grown to 2.4 million housing units, with a 10% vacancy rate. Seventy percent of occupied housing units in Missouri in 2000 were owner-occupied, and 30% were renter-occupied.

Average household size in the nation decreased from 4.8 people in 1900 to 2.59 people in 2000. The nation’s percent of households with people living alone increased from 5% at the beginning of the 20th century to 25.8% by the century’s end.

Changes in marital status, fertility, and life expectancy

Of the 2,024,600 people in Missouri who were age 15 and over in 1900, 35% were single; 56% were married; 155,286 (8%) were widowed; and the additional 1% were either divorced (8,500), or their marital status was unknown (4,832).

Comparatively, of the 4,008,498 people in Missouri who were age 15 and over in 1990, 24% were single; 59% were married (although 78,531 of those married were separated); 8% were widowed; and 9% were divorced.

The annual fertility rate in the United States at

the beginning of the 20th century stood at almost 4.0 births per woman. It fell to 2.2 during the Great Depression, bounced back to a postwar peak of 3.7 in 1957, and fell again by half to 1.8 births in the mid-1980s. With minor fluctuations, the rate remained at about 2.0 births per woman during the last 20 years of the 20th century.

Life expectancy changed dramatically during the 20th century. Nationally, the average age at death in 1900 was 47. The life expectancy of a child born in 2000 was 76 years.

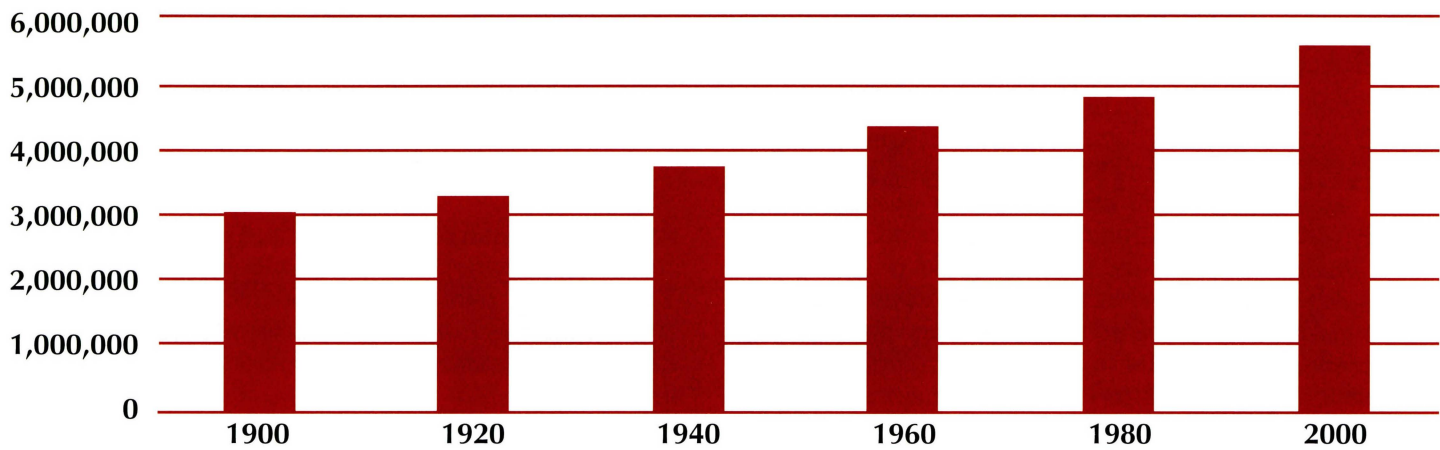
**Missouri
becomes
population
center of the
nation**

Missouri became the nation’s mean center of population in 1980 and remained in that position for the rest of the 20th century. Each decade, after it tabulates the decennial census, the Census Bureau calculates a mean center of population. This center is set in the place where an imaginary, flat, weightless and rigid map of the United States would balance perfectly if all residents were of identical weight. In 1980, an area near De Soto was named the mean population center of the nation. Steelville and Edgar Springs followed as mean centers in 1990 and 2000, respectively.

Population changes in the 20th century

	1900 population	1950 population	2000 population
Missouri	3.1 million	4 million	5.6 million
U.S.	74.6 million	149.9 million	281.4 million
World	1.65 billion	2.5 billion	6 billion

Missouri population growth during the century



Missouri population and legislative apportionment in the 20th century		
Census Year	Total Missouri Population	Number of Missouri U.S. Congressional Districts
1900	3,106,665	16
1910	3,293,335	16
1920	3,404,055	16
1930	3,629,367	13
1940	3,784,644	13
1950	3,954,653	11
1960	4,319,813	10
1970	4,677,623	10
1980	4,916,766	9
1990	5,117,073	9
2000	5,595,211	9

Growth in miles of state roads

1920	19.9 miles
1940	15,571 miles
1960	29,409 miles
1980	32,180 miles
2000	32,337 miles



Source: Missouri Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Planning



Missouri's most-populated cities

Missouri's capital, Jefferson City, had nearly 10,000 residents in 1900. Only seven towns in the state were more populated. Jefferson City's population grew to nearly 40,000 by the century's end. However, it no longer ranked in the state's list of top 10 cities. Fourteen towns were more populated than Jefferson City by the year 2000.

Towns like St. Joseph and Sedalia were among the state's largest municipalities in 1900. These towns outfitted homesteaders moving west or served as a rail center for cattle drives, and they enjoyed economic and population booms in the late 1800s. Mining in extreme southwest Missouri brought many people to towns like Carthage, Joplin, and Webb City. St. Louis was the fourth largest city in

the nation, outranked only by New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Only 25 towns in Missouri had a population above 5,000 at the beginning of the 20th century—by the end of the century, 128 towns reached this level of population.

Suburban growth in the metropolitan rings brought towns such as Lee's Summit, St. Charles, and St. Peters (a municipality that had not even existed in 1900) to the list of the state's 10 most-populated towns in 2000.

Photo:

Train depot in Crane, Missouri, circa 1910.

Most populated cities in Missouri in the year ...

1900

1	St. Louis	575,238
2	Kansas City	163,752
3	St. Joseph	102,979
4	Joplin	26,023
5	Springfield	23,267
6	Sedalia	15,231
7	Hannibal	12,780
8	Jefferson City	9,664
9	Carthage	9,416
10	Webb City	9,201

2000

1	Kansas City	441,545
2	St. Louis	348,189
3	Springfield	151,580
4	Independence	113,288
5	Columbia	84,531
6	St. Joseph	73,990
7	Lee's Summit	70,700
8	St. Charles	60,321
9	St. Peters	51,381
10	Florissant	50,497

Census information helps explain the past

Set in historical context, statistics from decennial censuses can provide valuable insight into how Missouri and the nation changed during the 20th century. Census figures show the City of St. Louis lost more than 500,000 residents during the last half of the century while St. Louis County gained over 600,000—a startling example of the post-World War II migration from cities to the suburbs. Medical advancements and improved sanitation are illustrated in the national increase in median age from 22.9 years in 1900 to 35.3 years in 2000.

Likewise, census records about individuals can bring the past to life. Where did a person live? What was the level of his or her income? How many people lived in the family? By law, individual records from federal censuses are confidential for 72 years. Once that time has passed, individual records become open to the public. Currently, the 1920 census is the most recent available at this level. Microfilm copies of the original population schedules from 1790 through 1920 are available at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., its 13 regional archives around the country, and in many state archives and local libraries. Unfortunately, virtually all of the 1890 records were destroyed in a Washington, D.C. fire in 1921.

The National Archives is scheduled to open the 1930 census records for public use in April 2002. It is already known that in 1930, during the first months of the Great Depression, there were 63,413 people in Missouri who were able to work but were out of a job. With the 2002 release, much



more can be discovered about the individual circumstances of Missourians who faced those dark economic days of the 20th century.

Photo:

Each decade, enumerators have used different modes of travel to take them from interview to interview.

Voting patterns during the 20th century

In 1900, 683,656 Missourians voted in the presidential election—approximately 80% of the total male population in the state who were age 21 or over. The Democratic candidate, William Jennings Bryan, received 351,922 of Missouri's votes; Republican candidate William McKinley received 314,092 votes. Other votes were split among four minor candidates. Nationwide, McKinley won the election and was re-elected to the presidency. However, his assassination at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, in 1901 cut short his term of office. Vice President Theodore Roosevelt became America's new president on September 14, 1901.

Women obtained the right to vote when the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified

just in time for the 1920 presidential election. By the latter part of the 20th century, the age 18-20 year-old population gained the right to vote when the 26th amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified in 1971.

Estimates released by the Census Bureau show that 61.1% of Missouri's age 18 and over population voted in the 1996 election, a significant drop from the participation rate earlier in the century. A Census Bureau survey conducted in the late 1990s indicated that nationwide the top two reasons cited for not voting were: 1) being too busy and/or having conflicting schedules, and 2) not interested in voting because they felt their vote would not make a difference.

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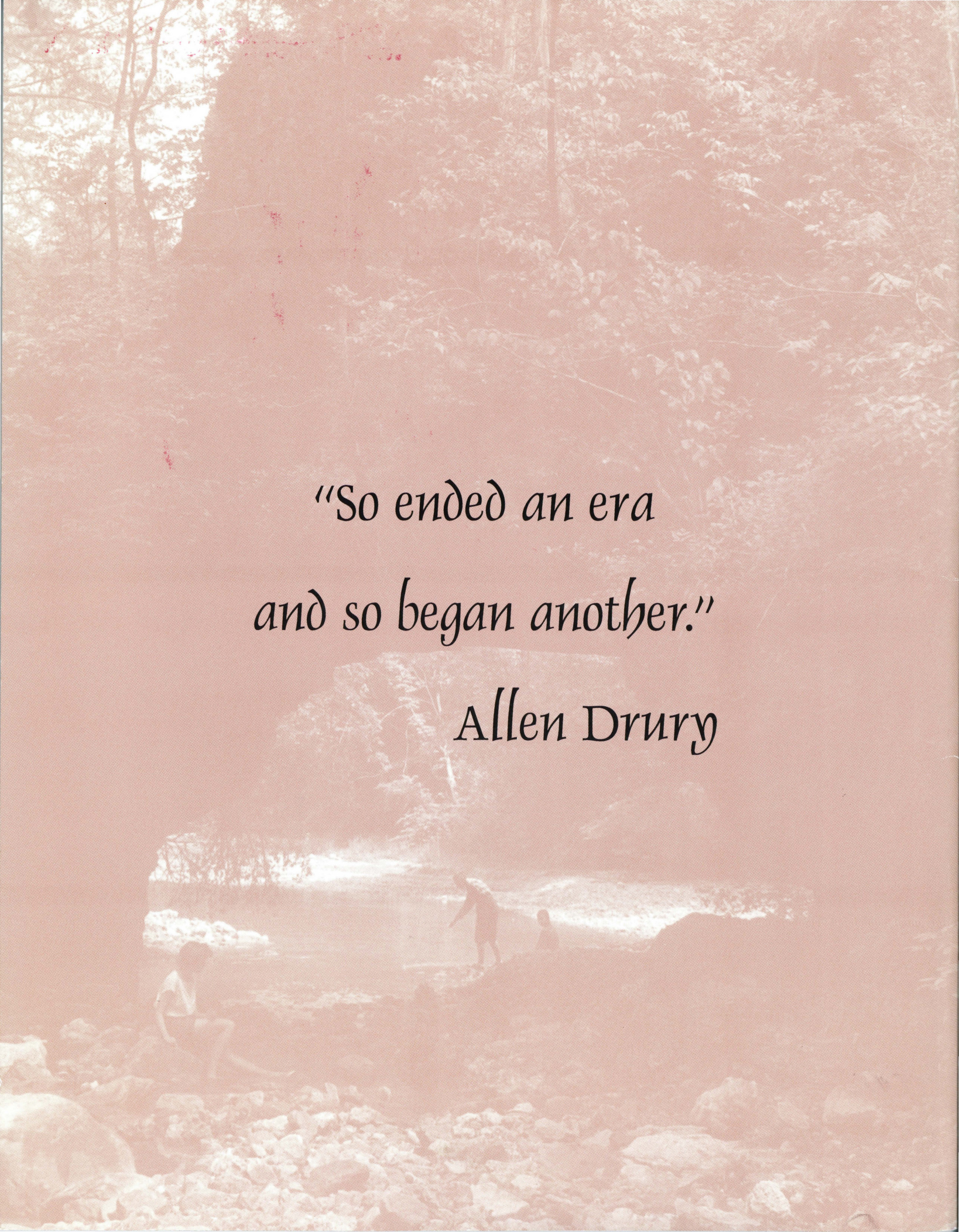
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A sepia-toned photograph of a river scene. In the foreground, a rocky bank is visible. A person is sitting on the rocks on the left. In the middle ground, a person is standing in the water, and another person is sitting on a rock. In the background, a bridge is visible, and the river flows towards it. The scene is surrounded by dense trees and foliage.

*"So ended an era
and so began another."*

Allen Drury